Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1210.] TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1796. [VOLUME V.

Just Arrived,

In the ship Molly, John Frost, Master, from Liverpool,

5000 Bushels Best fine stoved SALT,

600 Bushels HOUSE COAL,

And 118 Crates of QUEENS WARE assorted,

FOR SALE BY

Philip Nicklin & Co.

N. B. THE SAID

Ship MOLLY,

IS for SALE or CHARTER. She is 5 years old, Philadelphia built, of white oak, was well salted and carries about 4200 barrels of Flour. For terms apply as above.

July 23 dtf

Advertisement.

On Saturday the 30th inst. will be sold at public auction

The new ship

LIBERTY,

BURTHEN 310 tons, with her masts and spars as delivered by the carpenter, good judges have pronounced that she is a faithfully built vessel, of good and well seasoned materials, one thousand dollars will be required of the purchaser at the time of sale, and for the remainder a credit will be given of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, the payments to be secured by notes negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers.

JOHN MANDEVILLE, GEORGE CLEMERSTON, & ELISHA C. DICK. } *Trustees for the creditors of Jno. Hickman & Co.*

23 d t 30th.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

The Schooner

ANGELICA,

ONE hundred and twenty tons burthen—six months old, a staunch, faithfully-built, fast-sailing vessel, handsomely finished off, and well found in every particular. For terms apply to

B. RHODES,

On board said schooner, lying at Bickley and Bohlen's wharf, the first above Market-street.

WHERE THERE ARE FOR SALE,

A few half-bbls. Prime Mess Beef.

July 24 §

For Sale or Charter,

THE SNOW

BOSTON,

BURTHEN about 2000 Bbls. of flour—she may be sent to sea at a small expence, her sails and rigging being in very good order—apply to

James Campbell, or *George Latimer.*

April, 29. §

For Barbados,

The Brigantine

FAME,

FRANCIS KNOX, Master,

HAS good accommodations for passengers, and is expected to sail on Thursday next For freight of a few barrels or passage, apply to capt. Knox, at Hamilton's wharf, or

July 23 6] KEARNY WHARTON.

For Boston,

The Brig

SALLY,

WILL sail in a few days and take freight very low. Apply on board at Lownes's wharf.

July 23 d3t

Schooner LITTLE JOHN.

FOR SALE,

THE SCHOONER LITTLE JOHN, CAPTAIN BOYD,

ABOUT 18 months old, a very fast sailing vessel, on Virginia Pilot boat plan, now laying at South street wharf, carries near 900 barrels, is ready to take in a cargo; a liberal credit will be given. Apply to PETER BLIGHT.

July 19. 10t eod

Wm. HOLDERNESSE,

No. 76 High Street,

HAS received, by the latest arrivals from Europe and the East Indies, a well selected assortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery and Haberdashery Goods; which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms;

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Some fine India muslins embroidered with gold and silver
Superfine Book, Jaconet, and Mulmul ditto
Do do do do Handkerchiefs
Some extra black taffeties, lutestrings and colored Persians
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Long and short Nankeens
English Mantuas of the first quality
Damask table linen and napkins, very fine
Silk Hosiery, an elegant assortment
Thead and cotton do
Umbrellas—green silk, oil'd do. and do cloth
French cambrics, very fine
Irish Linens, do. &c. &c. June 14 §

Just Arrived,

In the Snow Boston, James Kirkpatrick, master from Liverpool,

5000 Bushels SALT;
100 Crates QUEENS WARE; and
An Assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY;

FOR SALE

On board, at Pine-street wharf.——Apply to

James Campbell, or *George Latimer.*

April 29. §

☞ NOTICE.

There will be sold on Thursday the 4th of August, at the Merchants' coffee house, in Second street,

One thousand shares of the stock of the North America Land Company.

If not previously disposed of.

Philadelphia, 20th July. dts

THE SALE OF

The TOWN, and OUT LOTS of the TOWNS of ERIE, WATERFORD, FRANKLIN and WARREN.

ADVERTISED for sale by the State Agents, in the Philadelphia Gazette and Universal Daily Advertiser, to be Sold in the City of Philadelphia; will commence at the City Tavern or Coffee-House in Second-Street, in the said city, on Monday the 25th day of July inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, and be continued by adjournment from day to day, from, 12 o'clock at noon, until two o'clock, and from 7 until 9 o'clock in the evening, until the whole of the said LOTS and OUT LOTS are disposed of. The conditions of sale will be made known, and the plans of the said LOTS and OUT LOTS be shewn at the time and place of sale.

By order of *William Irvine, Andrew Ellicott and George Wilson Agent.*. EDWARD FOX, *Auctioneer.*

July 22.

Take Notice,

THAT the Subscriber intends to make application for the renewal of a Certificate, No. 1609, for 4000 dollars, dated the 14th December, 1795, bearing interest at 5 ½ per cent. from 1st January, 1796, in the name of David Dunderdale & Co. of Leeds, in Yorkshire, merchants. The same is supposed to have been lost on its way to New York, under cover to Bleecker & March, of that place, on the 6th of January last.

Thomas M'Euen.

Philadelphia, 22d June, 1796. §6w

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ship Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,

CONSISTING OF

A Large and general assortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

A variety fine worked and plain Muslins,

Doreas, &c. Also,

A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,

In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER.

For Sale by

Willings & Francis,

No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8 §

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of the following certificates, issued by Joseph Nourse, Register of the Treasury, in the name of Roger Griswold, Esq. of Norwich, Connecticut—

1 certificate, six per cent domestic stock, No. 13,907—dated the 17th December, 1795, bearing interest from the first day of January, 1791, for 1,597 65-100 dol-

1 ditto, three per cent. domestic stock, No. 10,682—dated December 16, 1795, bearing interest from the first day of January, 1791, for 994 30-100 dollars.

1 ditto, deferred stock, No. 9,166—dated the 17th December, 1795, bearing interest from the first January, 1801, for 798 83-100 dollars.

Said certificates are supposed to have been lost or stolen in this city some time in December or January last.

JOSEPH THOMAS,

No. 59, North Front-street.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1796. d6w.

For Sale,

A Three story BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, in which Messrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on business.

Possession will be given in one month, or sooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21. §

On Monday next, 25th inst. (July,)

Will be landed at South street wharf, the cargoes of Superb, West Indian and Isabella, from Jamaica and Havanna, consisting of

Molasses in Hogsheads,
Coffee in hogsheads, barrels & bags,

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT,

Who has also for sale,

A quantity of Jamaica GINGER,
Pimento & Cocoa, } In Bags,

And 150 boxes Hambro' WINDOW GLASS, 7 by 9, will be sold cheap.

July 20 d10t & tuth & s 10t

CABLES,

From 16 to 9 ½ inches, for sale by

Jeremiah Warder,

July 12 § No 12 north Third-street.

Landing

From on board the Nancy, William Belcher, master, from Bourdeaux, a cargo, consisting of—

360 Hhds. CHOICE CLARET,
232 Cases of 24 bottles each CLARET,
286 do. of 24 do. WHITE WINE,
BRANDY, SWEET OIL, and
1 TRUNK of RIBBONS,

For Sale by

F. Coppinger.

July 23. dtf.

Just arrived,

220 boxes best CLARET,

Containing two dozen each, for sale, Wholesale & Retail, by

William Sheaff,

*d6 July 22. No, 168 High-street.

Public Notice is given,

TO the merchants and others concerned in the shipping at State-Island, under quarantine, that a Cart will attend every morning, sundays excepted, from nine to ten o'clock, at the Health office, No. 32 Walnut-street, to convey provisions or other Refreshments to the Hospital, and for the use of the crews.

It is expected that the Bags, Baskets, or other packages with supplies, will be directed with the name of the vessel and captain they are intended for, to prevent mistakes at delivery.

By order of the Board of Health for the port of Philadelphia, LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Chairman.

July 13 §

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose,—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties or rates following, to wit.

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having panneled work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheel carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheel top Carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon sulkies with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.

For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.

upon every four wheel carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No. 117, in Race or Sassafras street, in the City of Philadelphia, at the house of Daniel S. Clair, Esq in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of Abraham Dubois, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorized to grant such licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection, at Philadelphia, 21st July, 1796. } § t 30 s.

Choice St. Croix Sugar & Rum,

NOW landing from on board the Brig Willian Pennock, Capt. Thomas Halleday from St. Croix and for sale by

Pragers & Co.

July 19. diw.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN, last evening, from the pasture of the subscriber, a black Rockingham GELDING, 15 1-2 hands high, has a star, and some white under his throat, (the part being formerly chafed); has a leather on his neck, the mane on the near side, his foot-locks fretted with a clog, and is a horse of much bone and size. Whoever secures him with the thief, shall have the above reward, or for the Horse alone a very generous compensation

JOHN LAWRENCE.

July 7 eo4w

Now Publishing by the Printer,

At No. 3, Lætitia Court, delivering to Subscribers, and to be had at the different Book-Stores in this City,

Berriman & Co's

CHEAP AND ELEGANT EDITION OF

The HOLY BIBLE.

Containing the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha, with marginal notes and references. An Index; or an account of the most remarkable passages in the old and new Testament, pointing to the places wherein they happened, and to the places of scripture wherein they are recorded.—A Table of Time.—Tables of scripture measures, weights and coins: with an appendix, containing the method of calculating its MEASURES of SURFACE *hitherto wanting in Treatises on this subject.* A Table of *Offices* and *Conditions* of men.

CONDITIONS

1. The size of this Edition will be a LARGE FOLIO, printed on a beautiful new type, and good paper, made particularly for it. It will be published in Numbers, not to exceed 30, one of which will be delivered weekly to subscribers, at a quarter of a dollar. Those subscribers who prefer receiving the work *complete*, will be attended to by signifying the same on any of the subscription papers in the Bookstores in this city.

2. There will be an advance in the price, on subscribing after the first of August next.

3. In the course of the Work will be given an elegant Frontispiece—From an Engraving of the celebrated artist, GRIGNION.

BERRIMAN & Co. gratefully acknowledge the very liberal encouragement they have met with; and have reason to believe that the execution of their edition will answer every expectation. and *speak its own praise.*

May 26 3aeoww.

Lottery

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz.

1	Prize of 5000 dollars is	dollars	5000
1	1000		1000
1	500		500
5	200		1000
20	100		2000
99	50		4950
200	25		5000
2000	10		20,000
5	Last drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each,		5000
2332 Prizes.			44,450
4018 Blanks.			
6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each,			44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendants of the Paterson Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 south Second street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,

June 18 co

Treasury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.*

1st, That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intituled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the said debt or stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit. "First, by dividends "to be made on the last days of March, June and September for the present year, and from the year one thousand "seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thou- "sand eight hundred & eighteen inclusive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. "Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of "December for the present year, and from the year one "thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year "one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at "the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last "day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of *Interest* and *Principal* being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I of in do make, constitute and appoint of my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends, which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) *standing in my name in the books of* (here describing the books of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) *from* (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power also an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

In Witness hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the day of in the year

Sealed and Delivered in presence of,

BE IT KNOWN, that on the day of before me personally came within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed Seal the day and year last aforesaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH,

Treasurer of the United States.

July 23. w & s 1 J.

For sale by the subscribers,

IN PENN-STREET,

130 quarter Chests fresh Hyson Tea;
100 ditto do. fresh Souchong Tea;
300 Boxes China, containing small tea setts of 42 pieces;
400 pieces Bandanoes.

Willing & Francis.

January 30 3taw.

University of Pennsylvania,

July 16, 1796.

THE Summer Vacation will take place on Monday next, the 18th inst. and continue for FOUR weeks.—The different SCHOOLS with the several TUTORS will accordingly reassemble on Monday, the 15th day of August.

By the Faculty, WM. ROGERS, Sec'y.

New Hat and Hosiery-store,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

By WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

No. 134 Market-street,

Third door from the corner of Fourth, south side

Men's Black American and English HATS, of various qualities and prices
Ditto Drabs and Green unders
Ladies' ditto, black, and a large assortment of fancy do.
Coloured Beavers, With a great variety of elegant and fashionable Trimmings
Youths Black and Drab-coloured do.
Children's fancy do
All kinds of Silk, Silk & Cotton, Cotton & Thread HOSE
Knit, coloured Pantaloons
Do. Drawers
Do. Breeches Patterns
Silk Gloves
Knotted, coloured do. Cotton
A quantity of Mending Cotton, sorted colours.

☞ The Hats finished in the newest fashion.

June 27. eo1m

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
	5850 Prizes,		175,000
	11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
	17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

MARBOIS'S REPORT

To the French Council of Antients, on the subject of Maritime Prizes.

MR. RUSSELL,

AT a moment when the measures adopted by the Executive of our government, relative to the [illegible] French prizes appear to have excited apprehensions in the minds of many good citizens, it must afford peculiar satisfaction to perceive that in this case no step has been taken—the policy and justice of which is not fully recognized by our gallic allies:—A circumstance which clearly evinces, that were the Constituted Authorities of the two nations left to themselves, unaided by collateral prejudices, but few circumstances would intervene to interrupt the harmony which ought ever to prevail between two Republics, whose common object is the establishment of a free government. Corroborative of this sentiment, I forward you the following translated extract from the Report of BARBE MARBOIS, made to the Council of Antients, upon the resolution relative to decisions upon Maritime Prizes:—As the speech involves much matter of a local nature, I have extracted such parts only as are interesting to Americans. Yours,

AMICUS.

WE now pass to the second part of the resolution:—After having prescribed the process to be pursued when the ships of the enemy are brought as prizes into the ports of the Republic, it anticipates the case when they will be conducted into foreign ports, and regulates by articles four, five and six, the mode which ought then to be pursued. We will in the first place examine, colleagues, whether the precision so desirable in the laws, has not impaired the clearness of this;—the first of these three articles provides that the Chancellors of the Consulates shall discharge with respect to prizes, the formalities prescribed by the law of the third of Brumaire, to the Justices of Peace. The commission have consulted this law and all the treaties with foreign powers, with which it has been able to have communication, and from the comparison of them with each other, there has resulted several observations which it is about to submit to you. Article 6th of the law of the 3d Brumaire last, provides "that prisoners belonging to a captured ship, shall be given into the custody of a Justice of peace," but if they are in like manner placed in the custody of the Chancellor of the Consulate"; it must of course declare that the captivity which is not terminated by this deposit, cannot take place in the port of a neutral or an ally: Usage has been introduced to restore to these prisoners their liberty; their captain or master gives a receipt to the chancellor of the Consulate, which the latter forwards to the minister to whom he is subordinate, and this receipt passes in the respective exchanges which are made with the enemy to procure the enlargement of an equal number of French prisoners. Humanity and justice command at the same time, that from the funds of the prize there should be remitted to the captains thus liberated, a sufficiency to subsist, until they have found some employ or an opportunity of returning to their country: Articles 7, 8, and 9, of this same resolution of the 3d Brumaire suppose the exercise of a jurisdiction which belongs undoubtedly to the justices of peace throughout the Republic, since the legislative authority has attributed it to them; but whether the discharge, the proclamation, advertisement, the sale by a public auctioneer and the other acts of territorial power, can unequivocally be exercised by the chancellors in foreign ports? Is a question which your committee did not answer until they had examined the 5th article of the resolution which attributes to the councils the judgment of the validity of prizes after the arrangement of the process by the chancellor of the Consulate.—Here, colleagues, your committee have recollected those eternal maxims which regulated the duties of a society towards itself and its relations with other societies—From its duties towards itself are deduced its independence, the unity of power and that of jurisdiction; *the same principles prohibit the introduction of any foreign public authority whatever, into the bosom of the Empire.* From its relations with other nations emanate different duties, amongst which there are but two which relate to the subject we are treating upon; these are the first reciprocity of usage, and next the obligation of contributing as far as it is in our power to the happiness of other nations to their prosperity and to the preservation of the peace they enjoy; this right of nations has received, by treaties and Conventions, different modifications, sometimes even restrictions, and a positive right has been introduced, which might be compared in its variety to those written customs, which diversified our civil right, the child of the legislation of an hundred heretofore independent and isolated Cantons.

But these Treaties, these Conventions, all agree with respect to the jurisdiction of Consuls, and reserve expressly to the sovereign of the territory, the distribution of justice: We every day see the Council lending an attentive ear to discussions arid in their details, but worthy of it from the grandeur and importance of the object; we are therefore not apprehensive of fatiguing it by the analysis of the treaties which we have been obliged to consult, in order to make a just application of rules to the resolution which is offered for your approbation.

The treaty of 1769, between France and Spain, provides, "that French captains, mariners or passengers shall preserve the right of applying to the justice of the country."

The treaty of commerce of 1796, between France and the city of Hamburgh, announces article 9th, the design of establishing in that free and imperial city of the Teutonic Hanse, a French tribunal to decide in the causes and trials of the nation; but this establishment was found to wound every principle, and the article has never been put in execution.

We read the following in a treaty signed in 1776 between France and the Republic of Ragusa—"causes which may interest Frenchmen on one part and foreigners on the other, shall be subject to the cognizance of the judges of the territory." "Consuls cannot intermeddle in any thing which regards either the subject of the country or foreigners.

The treaty of commerce of 1778, between France and the United States of America, prohibits the officers of admiralty of American ports into which Frenchmen may conduct their prizes, from a cognizance of the validity of such prizes and reciprocally; But this same article adds, that they may freely *depart* to be conducted to the ports of armament, *and the spirit of the treaty is, that judgment belongs to the tribunals of the state of which the captor is a citizen, but not to the Consuls.* By the terms of the 22d article of the same treaty, no cruizer can sell prizes (taken from Frenchmen) in the ports of the United States, nor discharge any part of his cargo and reciprocally for prizes taken from Americans and conducted into French ports.

The 5th "article of the convention of 1781, between France and the States General of the United Provinces, provides that prizes taken by the ships of war or cruizers of either of the two nations, shall be admitted into their respective ports, that they may be there discharged and sold agreeable to the formalities practised, in the state where the prize may be conducted;" meaning that the legitimacy of prizes captured by French ships of war, shall be decided conformable to French laws, and reciprocally:—This article as well as all which precede it, is far from supposing that the Consul shall pronounce upon the legality of the prize.

Agreeably to the treaty between France and Great-Britain, judgments upon prizes are reserved to the courts of Admiralty; and we find in the 3d article the following article, too well justified perhaps by the servile obedience of the British courts of Admiralty to the will of the British ministry: "Judgments shall be decided by judges superior to all suspicion, and who have no interest in the point in question"

The treaty of commerce of 1787, between France and Russia, attributes to the Consuls, an authority over the crews of the ships of their nation, and even judgment upon disputes which arise between seamen of their nation; but this disposition does not extend beyond the crews; the "8th article leaves the Consuls only the right of a voluntary arbitration over their countrymen;" it adds, "that if either of the two parties do not consent to recur to the authority of his own Consul, they may apply to the local tribunals and both parties shall be subject to the judgment of such tribunal."

In vain has your commission sought for the establishment of a jurisdiction of French Consuls in foreign countries, of such a nature as that which the resolution supposes; it no where exists; and the purer the principles are upon which a nation has founded its constitution, & the nearer they approach real liberty, the more it is inclined *to repulse every proposition of such a division of one of the most essential attributes of its sovereignty.*

It is true that different capitulations and treaties with the deys and despots of the States of Barbary, and the ports of the Levant, suppose that trials between Frenchmen may be determined by Consuls; but those absolute princes who, without expence or controul are supreme Judges over the lives and fortunes of their subjects and slaves, easily figure to themselves, that the judicial authority of their country, must follow them wherever they go, into whatever country they transport their domicile, and from reciprocity, they discover themselves whenever the cause of a foreigner is in question; but little jealous of the exclusive exercise of this noble attribute of sovereign power, often fatigued with the plenitude of their authority, they without regret suffer a few particles of it to escape them, and this dereliction is to them rather a relief than a privation: You will not, however, amongst them see a Consul invested with the right of pronouncing in matters of prize between his countrymen and neutrals. Your commissaries have also analized the Treaties and Conventions of foreign powers relating to commerce and navigation; they have examined more than thirty documents of this nature, but they have no where discovered Consuls in foreign countries, established judges of prizes; all these treaties suppose that Consuls have no jurisdiction even over the individuals of their nations, unless it be voluntary on the part of the latter and reduced to the simple forms of arbitration; the power is even reserved almost generally to the two parties or either of them, to bring his adversary before the tribunals of the territory; *but no one ever dreamt of rendering Consuls Judges between their countrymen and neutrals.*—Thus it would be in vain for us to wish to confer upon our Consuls this prerogative which is truly extraordinary; it would also be necessary to secure them the exercise of it by a treaty; but supposing any foreign power were disposed thus to strip itself of a portion of its jurisdiction, you cannot, my colleagues, doubt that they would at the same time demand a reciprocal exercise in our ports.

A single example will render what I have observed much more striking: Let us suppose peace re-established between France and Great-Britain, and this power at war with Spain; an English privateer forced by stress of weather to put into our ports, brings in a Spanish prize, she brings in a neutral vessel or the property of neutrals; our fellow-citizens themselves are interested in the prize taken from the Spaniards; in fact the captured alleges to have been taken in the waters of our dominion, within cannon shot of our shores—in all these cases the territorial jurisdiction is claimed, and that of the enemy's Consul contested. Indifferent to the dispute, should we see the British Consul sovereignly pronouncing upon, discharge and restore the prize, and even prepare with a secret joy, the seeds of rupture or difficulty, between us and the nation whose citizens or subjects should conceive themselves aggrieved? In fact, a neutral nation between two belligerent powers, ought not to suffer either of them to exercise in its ports an act of sovereignty even towards its enemy—otherwise it exposes itself to indemnities and even to war, if it has been able to prevent this violation of its neutrality. A process totally different is pursued, and in those rare cases where no claim is made, where the captured themselves fully convinced of the validity of the prize, should consent to the sale, or where no trace of fraud may appear, the ships and cargoes may be sold and the Consul or the Chancellor may make the necessary arrangements, and consular acts which the nature of the affair and conventions authorize; but if our maritime domain has been violated, and our citizens demand or neutrals request the assistance of our tribunals, it can not be refused them: *In fine, in all other cases the captors and captured after a longer or shorter stay agreeable to the spirit of their treaties, again proceed to sea, the prizes are conducted into the ports of the nation of the captor, and it is there they must be judged.* This, Citizen Colleagues, is the reciprocity we demand in order to furnish it in our turn; it is thus we shall discharge the duties of friendship or benevolence towards our allies, and even towards those nations with whom we are only at peace.

The commission have not adopted the disposition which by assimilating the Consuls to the tribunals of commerce supposes at first that they are the most convenient for communicating the documents to a Commissary of the Executive Directory, and next the possibility of communicating in the space of a decade with the minister of justice and the Executive Directory, our Consuls are placed from two hundred to two thousand leagues from us, and this disposition is evidently impracticable of execution.

It was necessary for your commission to enter into these long details, in order that if the Council of ancients adopts a resolution which is not clear as could be wished, no doubt may arise as the real sense in which it receives it.

The conduct of the commission has been dictated by the unalterable wish of maintaining our treaties unviolable, *of respecting, and causing to be observed by all our agents and officers the rules of the rights of nations*, of asking nothing of other nations except under the law of a just and perfect reciprocity; in a word, to prevent the assimilation in matters of prize, of the chancellors to the justices of the peace and of the consuls to the tribunals of commerce, except so far as this disposition may be found to comport both with engagements already entered into, and our own domestic jurisprudence.

But it will be said that the view which the commission has presented to the Council, of the state of our commercial relations and the functions of our Consuls, proves the necessity of prescribing to the greater part of those agents a rule of conduct *in the important and delicate subject of prize.* Here colleagues, the constitution presents us a sufficient point of support in the attributions.—The experience and ability of a minister of foreign affairs: He is educated in the study of history and treaties, he has constantly on his desk, and much more perfectly in his memory all the conventions and acts which regulate our affairs with foreign nations.—He is even acquainted with the different interests and engagements of those nations amongst themselves.—He anticipates demands and complaints and is early to stifle the germs of discontent and the causes of rupture, or to prepare happy reconciliations, for oftentimes peace or war is in some degree in his hands. It is by his attentive cares that he secures our repose, the support of exterior tranquility is the product of his labor. Perhaps at this moment instructions wisely drafted trace the progress of *Consuls*, and this silent and secret work is so much more meritorious, as he is often ignorant of the persons who may reap the fruit of it.

The commissaries of the executive power near the tribunals, are also provided, by the ministers of justice, with extracts of all conventions and treaties of commerce and neutrality with foreign powers; it is their duty to remind the judges of the dispositions of these conventions and treaties, and to demand the execution of them as often as exigencies may require it. They prevent the tribunals of commerce from pronouncing slightly upon confiscations upon a pretence that indemnities may be granted in cases where a wrong decision may take place. In fine, they maintain a sincerity in judgment and more particularly in every thing which may interrupt the neutrality of powers not engaged in the war, or commit us in opposition to them.

We shall not examine whether the principles of that neutrality proclaimed with so much splendor by Russia, and received with so much acclamation by all commercial nations (except England) have not experienced formidable attacks in the course of the present war. It is sufficient for us that they are just, for us to persist in supporting them, we will bring back to them all nations, whom error, perhaps reciprocal, though transient, have carried away from them; they will on their part be convinced that it is their duty, as well as their interest, to take efficacious measures to cause their neutrality to be respected.

In fact our ministers by instructions wisely drawn will secure the execution of the law, the plan of which is submitted to the Council of Ancients.

We have said sufficient, Colleagues, to prove, that if it is adapted to present circumstances, still it requires developements, and is only the summary of a code which is yet incomplete; it will regulate every thing which may relate to trials by appeal; the manner of proceeding in them without prejudice to equity on one part, or a celerity which is indispensable on the other, and prevent tricks and chicanery in the tribunals of different degrees; it is time perhaps when all professions are freed from their ancient shackles, to prevent the exclusion by formalities which still hold to the infamy of navigation, those who demand to launch into the career of glory, of danger and of fortune. The legislator will combine at the same time with the utility of giving a greater liberty to cruising; the necessity of placing a check upon the excessive and imprudent ardour and avidity of cruisers, and of preventing the accidents which inexperience may occasion: But until this desirable work is presented to the Council, your Commission were of opinion that the law, the plan of which is submitted to you, would secure the object proposed which is the judgment of prizes. Let us hasten when the moment is so favorable for cruising, let us hasten to carry disorder and trouble into all the commercial operations of that government who would wish to see the ocean dried up even to its source, rather than partake its fruits with the other inhabitants of the globe. If nature has isolated her from every continent, her ships unite her to them and open to her so many passages by which she may depart from the rays of the centre in which she is placed: Let her navigators meet a Bart, a Dugue Trouin, a Tburot in every route they may pursue; let insurances absorb from her subjects all the chances of gain, and since she is devoured with the thirst of gold and riches, let us cut off, let us turn aside every channel, let us stop every source which may serve to quench it. Your Commission were in favor of approving the resolution.

Your committee propose to the Council to accept the resolution.

The resolution was accepted.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

Pache, who was Mayor of Paris in 1793, has been arrested as one of the late conspirators.

Amar, an ex constituent, who was the principal cause of the death of the celebrated Rabaut St. Etienne, is stated to have been lately arrested, and confined in the house from whence in the days of his power, he brought out the victims of his revenge.

There has also been arrested a number of persons who stile themselves *exclusive patriots*, and assemble in the *Rue Guerin Boisseau.*

The criminal tribunal of the department of Seine and the Marne have condemned to death, four of the assassins of the second of September, on the verdict of a jury which had declared them to have been guilty of premeditated assassination; a fifth has been condemned to 20 years imprisonment in irons, on the ground of his having acted without premeditation.

[Courier du Corps Legislatif, May 25.]

Continuation of translations for the Daily Advertiser.

PARIS, 1st Prairial, May 20.

Copy of a letter from Citizen Buonaparte, General in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Citizen Directors,

I was of opinion that the crossing of the river Po, would have been the boldest action of the campaign, as likewise the battle of Mellesimo, one of the most vigorous actions ever known; but I have now to relate the battle of Lody.

The 21st, at three o'clock in the morning, the head quarters reached Casal; at nine our vanguard encountered the enemy defending the approach of Lody. I immediately ordered all the cavalry to mount, and four pieces of cannon, which had just arrived, to be placed.

General Augereau's division who had stopt at Borgetho and that of General Massina who had slept at Casal, marched immediately; meantime the van-guard overset all the different posts of the enemy, and took from them one piece of cannon. We entered Lody in pursuit of the enemy, who had already crossed Adda, over the bridge. Beaulieu with all his army was ranged in order of battle; 33 pieces of cannon defended the passage of the bridge. I caused all my artillery to be placed in one battery. The canonade for several hours was very vigorous. As soon as the army arrived, they were ranged under a close column, having at their head the second battalion of the Carabineers, and followed by all the battalions of grenadiers, beating the charge and exclaiming, *Vive la Republique.*

We soon reached the bridge, which is one hundred fathoms in length; the enemy made on us a tremendous discharge, the head of our column seemed for a moment to hesitate, our situation was really critical. Generals Berthier, Massina, Cervano, d'Allemagne, the chiefs of the brigade Laisne, and the chief of the battalion, Dupet, all perceived it, and throwing themselves at the head of the army, decided the fate of the engagement.

Our formadable column overset all that opposed it, all the enemy's artillery was carried away from them; Beaulieu's order of battle was broke, and in its flight spread every where terror and death. In an instant their whole army was scattered.

General Rusca, Angereau and Berrant, crossed as soon as their division arrived and completed the victory. The cavalry crossed the Adda by a ford which being very bad, delayed their march and by that means prevented their charging the enemy. The horse of the enemy charged our troops, but did not find it an easy matter to terrify them. Night coming on and the extreme fatigue of the troops, part of whom had already marched more than ten leagues on the same day, we were not allowed to pursue them any farther. The enemy lost 20 pieces of cannon, two or three thousand men either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Citizen Latour, aid-de-camp of General Massina, received several wounds with a broad sword. I demand that this brave officer be made chief of a battalion. Citizen Marmuate, my aid-de-camp, chief of a battalion, had his horse wounded under him. Citizen Marrois my aid de-camp capt. had his coat lifted with balls; the courage of this young officer is equal to his activity.

If I was to give the names of all the militaires who distinguished themselves on that glorious day, I should name all the carabineers, and grenadiers of the vanguard, and almost all the officers of the Etat Major. But I must not forget to mention the brave Berthier, who was on that day a cannoneer, a horseman and a grenadier at the same time. Sugny, chief of brigade, who commanded the artillery, behaved gallantly.

Beaulieu flies with the remainder of his army; he is now crossing over the States of Venice; several towns of which have shut their gates. Since the beginning of the campaign, though we had very warm actions, and the army of the Republic, were oftentimes forced to shew a great deal of boldness, none of them has yet been so terrible as the crossing of the bridge of Lody. If we lost but few men, it is owing to the haste of the execution, and the sudden effect which the mass and tremendous fire of that intrepid column produced on the army of the enemy. I demand that Citizen Mounier be confirmed adjutant general, who serves in that capacity, although he is not included in this affair. I demand that Citizen Rey, aid-de-camp of the brave Massina, and Citizen Thoiret, worthy adjutant of the third battalion of the grenadiers, be both made captains.

As soon as we shall be settled in a place, I will forward you a list of those who have distinguished themselves on that glorious day.

The commissary of the government was always by me; the army is much indebted to his activity.

BUONAPARTE.

Letter from the Commissary of the Executive Directory near the armies of Italy and the Alps, to the Executive Directory.

Citizen Directors.

Immortal glory to the brave army of Italy! thanks and gratitude to the wisely bold commander who directs it! the battle fought yesterday will be ever memorable in the annals of history; here are the particulars of which I give you a sketch, being hurried by time and the crowd of business which do not give me much leisure.

You have been informed of the crossing of the Po, and of what took place in the adjacent parts of Pizzighittone. We sat out yesterday from Plaisance, with the commander in chief, for Casal, which general Berthier, chief of the Etat Major, had taken the day before. Hence we marched to the vanguard, which directed its course towards Lody, in pursuit of the enemy. The commander in chief had so placed the several divisions of the army, that within two or three hours' time, they could join in one point; his design was to come to a general action. We found before us, at no great distance from Lody, a small battalion of Nadasti, and two squadrons of horse, defending the passage, with four pieces of cannon. An action took place; the enemy after having had several men killed, and lost one piece of cannon, were forced to evacuate the town of Lody and to fall back on the main body of their army, which stood on the left bank of the Adda. We had hardly entered Lody, when Beaulieu's army began a heavy cannonade upon the town. Their design was to hinder the crossing of the bridge which he had not had time to cut off, and which was defended by 10,000 men, both infantry and horse. General Buonaparte himself ran immediately thither, and under a hail of case shot, caused two pieces of cannon to be placed at the entrance of the bridge to hinder the enemy from attempting to cut it off, and while the cannonade was going on vigorously on both sides, he ordered Angereau, general of a division, to join him as soon as possible; he also gave orders to general Massena, to range under one column the four thousand carabineers and grenadiers, and kept every thing ready for the crossing of the bridge.

That column of republican heroes being formed, he went through the different ranks. His presence inspired the soldiers with enthusiasm. He was received with repeated acclamations of "Vive la Republic". He ordered the charge to be beat, and immediately the soldiers with the swiftness of lightening rushed on the bridge. The heavy shower of cannon and musket-shot which the enemy poured on us, stopt for a moment the column, and had like to have shaken it; but general Berthier, chief of the etat-major, threw himself at their head, and being gallantly seconded by Massena, general of a division, and by the generals of the brigades, Cervoni and d'Allemagne, made them force the passage. The grenadiers threw themselves on the enemy's pieces and in an instant carried them away. The action continued, and the victory was yet uncertain, when general Angereau, with a forced march, arrived with his division, whose vanguard was commanded by generol Rusca, and completed the defeat of the enemy. They were driven out of all their posts, leaving behind them all their train of artillery, waggons and baggage, and the field covered with dead.

The result of the most glorious victory of the campaign, on account of the obstacles we had to surmount, is 1000 men made prisoners, 1200 killed or wounded, 200 horses killed, 400 taken, 18 or 20 pieces of cannon and one howitzer taken. had it not been for the night, we should have picked up the scattered remnants of Beaulieu's army.

There has been on that glorious day as many brave actions performed as there are republicans in the army. Every one did his duty. But I must not fail to dwell on the merit and courage of Marmuate, chief of a battalion, and Marois, aid de camp to the general in chief. The first, who on all occasions has displayed as much activity as bravery, carried off, at the head of a detachment of horse, the first piece of cannon from the enemy. The other carrying the general in chief's orders, passed several times through the case shots of the enemy, in cool blood and with an admirable intrepidity. He had his coat all over sifted with balls.

Salut et fraternité,

SALICETTI.

The Executive Directory to the armies of the Sambre and Meuse, of the Rhine and Moselle, and of the North.

Defenders of your country,

Again the din of war is re-echoed from the Banks of the Rhine! No sooner is the campaign of Italy opened than conquered kings are compelled to implore peace—than the scattered remains of armies, intending the overthrow of the republic, find no safety but in a shameful flight, or in as shamefully concealing themselves in impenetrable woods or pestilential marshes. What madness then can possess the heart of that cruel enemy, who in the midst of his own disasters and of our triumphs, has had the temerity to break the truce which he himself demanded and which you generously granted him, in the hopes of an approaching peace? Can he expect to revenge on you the blows which your invincible brethren have inflicted on him in Italy, and can he already have forgotten the terrible proofs you have given him that the same blood flows in your veins? But no; secure and far from your formidable arms, he calculates how many men will perish, how many tears will flow, how many groans will arise, before you can reach him.

Governed by the inhuman English, he receives their gold and their contempt, for the price of his abject submission, and of his bravest warriors.

Let your republican bayonets, ye soldiers of France, cause those monsters coalesced against the human species to tremble upon their tottering thrones. Let your ardent courage overthrow all obstacles. Let this prolonged combat of the liberty of the people against tyranny, soon cease, and let those ambitious despots who yet dare to meet you in the field, prostrate themselves at the sight of your victorious arms—think of the cause that you defend—think of your country and your glory, follow your own examples, and imitate your brothers of Italy. Signed, CARNOT, President.

LAGARDE, Secretary General.

TURKEY.

Extract of a letter Constantinople, April 10.

"Some time since, a French squadron captured in the Archipelago, two Prussian vessels; their ambassador has endeavored in vain to obtain their restitution.

The French minister Verminac, has, however thought proper to institute a commission of French merchants to enquire into the merits of this case. They have declared the prizes to be legal—consequently they will be sold with their cargoes, especially as the ministers of the Sublime Porte, have approved the judgment of the commission. This conduct may prove very prejudicial to the Porte in case of a rupture between her and Russia.

Another instance of the great partiality of the Porte in favor of Verminac is evinced by the following circumstance:

The French minister caused a German, who was under the protection of the Imperial Internuncio, to be arrested by his own Janissaries, and conducted from the place of that ambassador to the Hotel of France.

It was with the greatest difficulty that the Baron de Herbert procured the release of this individual: notwithstanding all the remonstrances he made to the Porte, he could obtain no satisfaction for this glaring infringement on his privileges.

HEIDELBURG, May 3.

The house of Austria does not longer conceal her design of seizing a part of Bavaria with the consent of the Elector, to frustrate his successor and extend her frontiers as far as the river Yser; these ambitious views have been confirmed by a conference held between Field Marshal Wurmser, and the Duke of Deux-Ponts, in which the former said, "that it was endeavored to procure him a district near Landau in compensation of Bavaria."

The Duke immediately ordered his minister to communicate this plan to the coalesced powers, and to assure them that he never would consent to the dismemberment of Bavaria (his domain) until he was compelled by superior force.

In the libellous pamphlet which has been distributed in Ratisbon, the Duke is accused of being the friend of the French—a spy in their pay. The Austrians are the known authors of this scurrilous work.

MILAN, May 9.

The French have finally crossed the Po, about Codogno; they are now in possession of Codogno and Casal Pusterlengo. The action was rigorous and the corps of gen. Liptay, who defended the passage from the enemy, was very ill treated; the Neapolitan horse suffered very much, and the regiment of the queen was cut to pieces. The court received the news of this heavy stroke by an express arrived here this afternoon. The archduke and all the court are about departing; all the town is in confusion, disorder and terror; the carriages and transports that depart from here are numberless, and no horse is to be got at the post.

P. S. The court left the town towards sunset, the archduke and arch dutchess likewise took the way to Bergame (about 10 leagues from Milan) but it is presumed they will not remain long there, the situation of Bergame not being very safe, since the French are already in possession of Lody and Cossano.

VIENNA, May 2.

His Imperial Majesty has frequently long conferences with gen Clairfayt.

These measures seem to announce an intention of engaging the Field Marshall to resume the command of the army of the Rhine; from the advantages which he gained at the close of the last campaign, and the ill success of the armies since his resignation, he is considered as the only man capable of checking the progress of the enemy and of conquering the Low countries.

In the mean time he is at the head of the military operations. He receives all the dispatches from the army of the Rhine, and after having made his remarks on them, they are forwarded to the Count de Lossey, minister at war.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

July 26.

Arrivals.

		Days
Sloop Fair American,	Decker, Virginia,	4
Lively,	Bliss, Rhode-Island,	do.
Industry,	Dillingham, St. Bartholomews,	18
Schooner Hope,	Jacock, New-Orleans,	20
Sally,	Merrow, Jeremie,	18
Brig Lucy,	Simons, St. Jago,	43
Alfred,	Stewart, New-Orleans,	22
Columbia,	Veacock, returned, sprung a leak at sea.	

The ship Dominick, Terry, arrived at Kingston (Jamaica) after a passage of 17 days from this port.

The schooner Three Josephs, Captain Henry, belonging to this port, was liberated at Bermuda, and was to sail about the 14th instant.

Norfolk, July 18.

The brig Governor Pinckney, Capt. Russel, 21 days from Plantain-Garden River, Jamaica, on Wednesday last, in the latitude of Cape Charles, about 15 leagues from land, fell in with the Thetis and Prevoyante frigates: on Thursday they captured the brig Friendship, of Newburyport, Capt. Smith, out 41 days from Aux-Cayes, bound to Baltimore. Shortly after, they brought the Governor Pinckney too, and put on board five passengers that were taken in the Friendship, and sent provisions with them.

New-York, July 25.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Alexander Hamilton, Capt. Conger, 42 days from St. Ubes.

Touched at Madeira the 17th of June; a number of American vessels lay there—among them, three East-Indiamen.

A Capt. Vincent came passenger in the Alexander Hamilton, who sailed from St. Johns (Newfoundland) with a cargo of fish, bound up the Streights; but having sprung a leak, with much difficulty made St. Ubes, having 5 feet water in her hold—He disposed of his vessel and cargo at St. Ubes.

July 15. Spoke the Glory, a Spanish ship of 44 guns, from the Havannah, bound to Porto Rico, 16 days out.

July 17. Spoke the ship Diana, of Baltimore, 7 days out.

Capt. Truet, of the schooner Hibernia, arrived on Saturday, in 15 days from Port-au-Prince, has favored us with the following extraordinary account—

On the 30th of June, 1796, at 7, A. M. the ship Mercury, of New-York, Capt. Jessop, weighed for Port-au-Prince, in company with a number of transports, and his Majesty's frigate Success, commanded by Capt. Pigot. At 11, P. M. the frigate gave a signal for all to lay to. The Mercury hove too 2 cable's length, on the frigate's quarter; at half past 1, A. M. the 1st of July, the frigate wore and ran upon the Mercury; orders were then given by Capt. Pigot, to his men, to cut and bring on board every thing they could lay their hands on; they cut away his jibb-boom, spritsail-yard, fore-stay, jibb-stay, fore topmast-stay, unrove all the bowlines, cut stopper, shank-painter, and two strands off the best bower cable, and ordered his men to take the fore stay-sail and jib, to make them trowsers. At this time Capt. Jessup begged that they would cut as little as they could help; the wind was light, and they could clear the ship without cutting. Capt. Pigot ordered his men *to lay hold of that damn'd Yankee rascal, and bring him on board;* which orders were obeyed.

As soon as the ship was cleared, Capt. Pigot asked for the *damned rascal*; the officer of the Mercury, Capt. Jessup, said, "I am the man;" Capt. Pigot asked what officer he was; the sailing master replied, that he was the captain of the Mercury: he ordered three boatswain's mates to take the *Yankee rascal and give him a flogging!* which they began to do; Capt. Jessup made no kind of resistance, but begged they would have compassion upon him; no attention was paid to his cries, and he fainted under the blows he received. Captain Pigot then appeared to be satisfied; and Capt. Jessup having recovered his senses, some time after, asked Capt. Pigot for one of his sails, who replied —*You damned rascal, if you say one word more, I will have you to the gang-way and flog you to death!* and therenpon sent him on board his vessel again.

Capt. Jessup arrived at Port-au-Prince where he went before a jury of Surgeons, and all the officers of the port, who all expressed their surprize and indignation on seeing his bruised body. He was taken with a vomiting of blood, which was at length stopped by the surgeons. The gentlemen of that port allowed that it was the most unjustifiable cruelty and the grossest insult to the laws of nations they had ever heard of, that it should be published in all the American papers, and represented to the executive of the United States, and a statement of the transaction sent to the British court. Capt. Truet of the schooner Hibernia was an eye-witness of every fact here stated.

Capt. T. on the 4th inst. half way between Port-au-Prince and Leogane, saw three republican gunboats take an English transport ship just out of the Mole, with troops, bound in for Port-au-Prince, being chased by the Brisbane, a British sloop of 16 guns, they ran her on shore, and capt. T. saw her in flames all standing, and presently she blew up.

Capt. T. assures us, that upwards of 100 of the British die per day at Port-au Prince.

From capt. Harwood we learn, that the Two Friends Capt. Ripley, being captured and brought into the Mole, her cargo, amounting to 10,000 dollars, was condemned; and that the Argonaut had taken the brig Batchelor, capt. Collis, and sent her likewise into the Mole, from whence she was to be sent to Jamaica, for adjudication.

Arrived at this port.

Ship	Alexander Hamilton, Conger	St. Ubes
Brig	Catherine, Sayer	Gottenburgh
	Mercury, Davison	Charleston
Sch't	Ann, Harwood	Cape N. Mole
	Hibernia, Truet	St. Marc
	St. Patrick, Gardner	Curracoa

CLEARED.

Ship	Jersey, Barnes	Europe
	Flora, Van Zandt,	Jamaica
Barque	Neptune, O'Connor,	do.
Brig	Dolphin, M'Fall,	Antigua
	Venus, Bledens	Jamaica
	Bayonne, Dorgan	do.
	Eliza, Cook,	West Indies
Sch't	Hannah, Hunt	do.

A gentlemen who came in the Briseis from Bourdeaux, states, that Admiral Richery was still blocked up in Cadiz waters!

On Friday evening last arrived here capt. Colomb of the brig Galgo in 45 days from Cadiz, who informs that admiral Richery's squadron was still laying in Cadiz bay when he left there.

Capt. Harwood of the schooner Anna, in 15 days from St. Marck's (Hispaniola) informs, that on the 8th inst. (he day of his departure) he attended the funeral of capt. Barton, of the schooner two Friends of this port—he left the schooner at St. Marcks—He also left there the sloop Governor, of this place.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated July 1.

"Upwards of nine thousand troops have arrived here and at Cape Nichola Mole within the two last months; General Abercromby himself is expected in less than three weeks from the Windward Islands, with seven or eight thousand moe soldiers. A parish, next to the Mole, has been taken by General Forbes, but we think he will not proceed any further before General Abercromby's arrival.

"We are informed, by way of St. Thomas's that General Marquis de Bouille has taken possession of the Island of St. Eustitia, with a regiment of emigrants, in the name of the King of Great-Britain."

AUGUSTA, July 9.

We learn from good authority that there will be no Indian treaty, and that the commissioners on the part of the state have protested against the proceedings of the commissioners of the United States.—The misunderstanding which has prevailed from the commencement of the business, between those who acted for the general government and those who represented this state, is much to be lamented; but something of this nature has been very generally anticipated from the politics of one of our commissioners, whose influence over the others is not inconsiderable, and whose fondness for military parade and accommodating his friends induced him to take a body guard with him, which, not being perfectly consistent with continental arrangements, were not permitted to appear in that capacity on the treaty-ground; and occasioned a sourness and seclusion on the general's part, which may perhaps be found to have been the cause of a cessation of public negociation, and prove the signal for Indian hostility.

By an Artist resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate style, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.

He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblance; and he takes the liberty to lay before the public of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please.

N. B. Specimens are to be seen.

May 11. 6

LOST or LEFT,

At some place in the city or vicinity of Philadelphia, which is not known—A note drawn by Isaac Beers, Esq. of the City of New-Haven, (Connecticut,) for 150 dollars drawn in favor of the subscriber, payable in March next. As the note was not indorsed and payment is stopped, it can be of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever has found the said note and delivers the same to the Printer at No. 119 Chesnut Street, or at the subscribers No. 25 Carters Alley, shall receive ten dollars reward.

Chester Atwater.

July 26. 3t.

Philadelphia,

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1796.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	127/9
Three per Cent.	107/7
5½ per Cent.	16.6
4 per Cent. none for sale.	14/
Deferred Six per Cent.	13/8 to 7
BANK United States,	22 pr. cent.
——— Pennsylvania,	30
——— North America,	46
Insurance Comp. North-America,	40 per cent. adv.
——— Pennsylvania,	9 to 10 per cent.
EXCHANGE, at 60 days,	165 to 166 2-3

☞ The price of this Gazette is eight dollars a year. Subscribers whose papers are sent per post are charged one dollar yearly in addition for enclosing and directing. Six month's subscription to be paid in advance.

Advertisements will be promptly and conspicuously published, at 50 Cents a square for the first insertion, and 25 Cents for every continuation.

The following elegant and classical heroicks, conclude the *Oration* pronounced by Mr. LATHROP, on the 4th inst.

SOON "Peace on earth shall hold her easy sway,
And man forget his brother man to slay—
To martial arts, shall milder arts succeed;
Who blesses most, shall gain the immortal meed.
The eye of pity shall be pain'd no more,
With victory's crimson banners stain'd with gore.
Thou glorious æra come! Hail blessed time!
When full orb'd Freedom shall unclouded shine,
When the chaste Muses cherish'd by her rays,
In olive groves shall tune their sweetest lays—
When bounteous Ceres shall direct her car,
O'er fields now blasted by the fires of war—
And angels view with joy and wonder join'd,
The golden age return'd to bless mankind;

PORCUPINE'S Epitaph on PAINE is extensively published. In a Baltimore paper it is introduced with the following remarks—

COURT OF APOLLO.

For the Eagle of Freedom.

Messrs. *Editors,*

As the noted Tom Paine has been long since dead in literary fame, and usefulness to mankind, I hope you will, in common with your brother Typo's, give his memory a place in the Eagle. His last kind offer to the Citizens of the United States, to take from them their chiefest prop in life, and only comfort in death, *their most holy religion*, would justify you to place him in an obscure corner; but, as the American character is above resentment, be pleased gently to deposit him in your Court of Apollo, whilst every reader of reflection must reverberate—

ALAS, POOR TOM!!"

A Subscriber.

RETROSPECT—*An extract from the* INQUISITOR, *No. X—one of a series of ingenious Essays, which are published in the Maryland Gazette printed at Annapolis.*

Ah! why so far, so quickly gone.
Have the bright days of pleasure flown?
Where are the scenes so gay that smil'd
And cheer'd my bosom when a child?
To wonted thought my soul retires,
And fondly seeks her old desires,
Which one alone by fancy fram'd,
As every moment's wishes claim'd,
Spontaneous came in variant throng,
And bade the hours glide soft along.
But now no more these forms appear;
Cold reason holds her empire here,
And as she spreads her sober sway,
See fancy her restraints obey.
'Tis thus we pass the morning dream,
And meditate the shining scheme
Which fiction offers to our eyes:
We wake and strait the vision flies.
Ye happy times unharm'd by care!
Ye youthful days for ever fair!
Ye scenes where sprightly pleasures dwell!
Farewell, for ever! Oh farewell!
Through darker paths I take my way,
Where dangers and where doubts dismay,
And anxious fears my peace molest
And hope deludes the eager breast.
Since then, O time, thou bid'st me leave,
All that these fleeting moments give,
Nor longer will the days remain,
When fancy held unbounded reign,
Oh do not this one boon refuse,
Still leave me friendship, and the muse!

JOHNSTOWN, June 29.

Three stalks of rye, of this year's growth, have been brought to town on Monday last, by Mr. William Wallace, one of which measured 8 feet 1 inch in length, and the other two measured above seven and a half feet, which the Editor has himself seen. Mr. Wallace asserts that the field which is 4 acres will measure on the level full seven feet.

NEWPORT, July 12.

Extract of a letter from North Carolina, to a gentleman in this town, dated 14th, 6th month, 1796.

"I have enclosed two Edenton papers, one of which contains presentments of the grand jury against friends, wherein may be seen the baseness of mankind. In the other thou will see an answer, by an address from the standing committee, &c. Those vile men-stealers appear much alarmed, in consequence of friends application to the legislature to put a stop to their career.—Last fall we came very near getting a bill passed in favor of emancipation; there being 11 majority for it in the House of Commons; but the bill was lost in the Senate by a majority of 4 only."

A Young NEGRO GIRL,

Of Fourteen years Old, FOR SALE,

SHE has near Eleven Years to serve, is healthy, and well acquainted with the business of a Chamber Maid, and other house work. Enquire of the Printer.

July 25. 4 tf

No. 138.

District of Pennsylvania: to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-fourth day of June, in the twentieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, John Ormrod, of the said District hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following: to wit:

"A short and candid Enquiry into the proofs of Christ's "divinity; in which Doctor Priestley's opinion concerning "Christ is occasionally considered. In a letter to a friend. "By CHARLES H. WHARTON, D. D. and Member of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

"Whosoever denieth the Son the same hath not the Fath-"er. Let that therefore abide in you which ye have heard "from the beginning: if that which ye have heard from the "beginning shall remain in you, ye also shall continue in "the son and in the father. St. John, 1st Epist. c. ii. v. 23. "24."

in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States intituled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

June 20 124ww

Law Book-Store,

No. 313, High Street.

GEORGE DAVIS begs to inform his professional friends, that per the Ceres just arrived from London, he has received the following scarce and valuable books. State Trials, 11 vol. in 6 and 11 vol. Ruffhead's Statutes at large, 16 vol. Woods' Institutes, Coke's Entries, Rastell's do. Browne's do. Hearnes pleader, Coke's 2d, 3d, and 4th Institutes, 2 vol. Roll's Abridgment, Brooke's do. Bulstrode's Reports, Roll's do. 2 vol. in 1, Floyers Proctor's practice, Clarke's Admiralty, Rutherford's Institutes, Deinology, or the Eloquence and Logic of the Bar. These with his very large collection from Dublin now on hand, will enable him to supply an entire library or a single book, as gentlemen may have occasion on their immediate application.

July 14. 2w2w

Assheton and James Humphreys,
CONVEYANCERS,

HAVE removed their office to No. 61, Walnut-street, next door but two to the corner of Dock-street, where all INSTRUMENTS IN WRITING are drawn at a moderate charge, with care, accuracy and dispatch.—They likewise buy and sell Real Estates upon commissions, and procure Money upon Loan on good security.—The business of an ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC is also transacted at the said office as usual by ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Good Notes discounted.

July 5. eo6w

City of Washington.
SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are		50,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1	ditto	10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash 3,000	10,000
1	cash prize of		10,000
2	do.	5,000 each, are,	10,000
10	do.	1,000	10,000
20	do.	500	10,000
100	do.	100	10,000
200	do.	50	10,000
400	do.	25	10,000
1,000	do.	20	20,000
15,000	do.	10	150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		40,0000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these prawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of them having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

No. 134.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it Remembered that on the 23d day of May, in the twentieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, FRANCIS SHALLUS, of the said district hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following to wit: "THE DISAPPOINTMENT, or THE FORCE OF CREDULITY, a new Comic Opera in three acts, by Andrew Barton, Esq. 2d edition revised and corrected with large additions by the author."

"Enchanting gold! that dost conspire to blind,
"Mans' erring judgment and misguide the mind,
"In search of thee, the wretched worldling goes,
"Nor dangers fears, tho' friends of right oppose."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned. SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clk Dist. Penn.

The above Opera will be published in the course of two or three weeks. July 22 f4t

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,
Surviving Executor.

Oct. 9. eo.]

PROPOSALS,
By BIOREN & MADAN,
For publishing by Subscription, that celebrated Work,

Godwin's Political Justice.

From the last London Edition.

TERMS:

I. It will be published in two large volumes, duodecimo.

II. Price to Subscribers, two dollars, handsomely bound, to be paid on delivery of the work,

III. As soon as a number of Subscribers appear, sufficient to defray the expence, it shall be put to press.

IV. The names of the Subscribers shall be prefixed.

The following Character of this work is extracted from the Monthly Review, p. 311, 312, for March, 1793.

"We have no small degree of pleasure in announcing the present work to our readers; as one which from the freedom of its enquiry, the grandeur of its views, and the fortitude of its principles, is eminently deserving of attention. By this eulogium, we would by no means be understood to subscribe to all the principles which these volumes contain. Knowledge is not yet arrived at that degree of certainty which is requisite, for any two men to think alike on all subjects; neither has language attained that consistent accuracy, which can enable them to convey their thoughts, even when they do think alike, in a manner perfectly correct and intelligible to both. These difficulties are only to be overcome by a patient, incessant, and benevolent investigation.

"Many of the opinions which this work contains, are bold; some of them are novel; and some doubtless are erroneous:—but that which ought to endear it even to those whose principles it may offend, is the strength of argument adduced in it to prove, that peace and order most effectually promote the happiness after which political reformers are panting;—that as the progress of knowledge is gradual, political reform ought not to be precipitate;—and that convulsive violence is dangerous not only to individuals (for *that* result comparatively would be of small account) but to the general cause of truth. It is the opposite of this principle that inspires the enemies of political enquiry with so much terror; it is the supposition that change must inevitably be attended by the turbulence and injustice of commotion; and that innovation cannot be made without the intervention of evils more destructive than those which are intended to be reformed. Under the conviction of this philanthropic sentiment, of calm and gradual reform, (which in its proper place he has fully illustrated) Mr. GODWIN proceeds without scruple first to enquire into present evil, through its essential branches, and next to demonstrate future good.

"Dividing his work into eight books, and making THE IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS the subject of the first, he begins by an attempt to prove the omnipotence of government over the moral habits of mankind; and that on these moral habits their wisdom, virtue and felicity depend."

☞ Subscriptions received by the publishers at their Printing Office, back of No. 77 Dock-street, Philadelphia.

June 18 §1w6o11a

For Sale,

A LARGE ELEGANT AND WELL FINISHED

Three-story Brick House,

(The late residence of General Walter Stewart)

WITH a LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, the west side of Third-street, near Union-street containing in front 32 feet, and in depth 100 feet, to an alley leading into Union-street. The house is 2 feet front and 50 feet deep; the several rooms containd in it are large, commodious, and completely finished; the two first stories are each 13 feet high; there are 2 mahogany doors in the house; a geometrical staircase, with mahogany rails and a good sky-light. The kitchen is in the cellar, which is spacious and convenient, and finished with an oven, stew-holes and pantries, a servants' hall and large wine-cellar adjoining the kitchen, in front of which is an area in which there is a pump. The yard is vaulted. Communicating with the said building is a neat three-story brick house, on the north side of Union-street containing 30 feet front by 20 feet deep; the lower part of which is at present occupied as a compting-house, and the upper part divided into well-finished large chambers. This house may at a small expense be converted into a convenient dwelling: The street door is very handsome, and the front and back have Venetian window-shutters. Adjoining the last house, upon the lot belonging to the first, are erected bathing-rooms, &c. There are likewise very good coach-house and stables finished equal (or nearly so) with any in the city, on a lot containing on Union street 30 feet, and in depth on the west side of said alley 52 feet. There are good cellars under the whole of the buildings, and a vine room over part of the stable, with a hay-loft over the remainder. For further particulars enquire of

EDWARD BONSALL & Co.

At their Office No. 64 Dock-street, between Walnut & Pear streets.

6th month 24th, 1796. eo

Philip Nicklin & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Souchong
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Hyson and
Imperial } FRESH TEAS
Yellow Nankeens
China Ware, assorted in Boxes and Chests
Quicksilver
Bandanno Handkerchiefs of excellent quality in chests
London Market
London particular
New-York Market } MADEIRA WINE in pipes, hogheads, & quarter casks
Teneriffe Wine in pipes and hogsheads
Sugar Candy by the Box
Sail Canvas No. 1 2 8
Lead in sheets
3 Casks of Cutlery assorted
A few chests of Manchester Goods, assorted thicksets, cords, striped Nankeens, &c.
3 Small packages of black sewing-silks
8 Tierces Virginia Snake-root.
Nails assorted in casks

July 18 [mwstf

TO BE SOLD,

At No. 128, North Second-Street, and by several of the Apothecaries in this City.

TRANSFERS of the right to remove pains and inflammations from the human body, as secured to Dr ELISHA PERKINS, by patent, with instruments and directions necessary for the practice. This mode of treatment is particularly useful in relieving pains in the head face, teeth, breast, side, stomach, back, rheumatisms, recent gouts, &c. &c.

Notwithstanding the utility of this practice, it is not presumed but there are cases in which this and every other remedy may sometimes fail.

June 18, 1aw

War-Office of the United States,

May 4th, 1796.

THE following Rules, explanatory of those published the 15th February, 1789, are to be observed by all persons entitled to Lands, in pursuance of resolves of Congress.

Every certificate of the acknowledgment of a deed or power of attorney, either before a notary public or other magistrate, must, in addition to what is usual, set forth that the person making the acknowledgment is known to the notary or other magistrate; for which purpose words of the following import must be inserted in the certificate.

"And I do moreover certify that the said A B making this acknowledgment has been for personally known to me."

If the notary or other magistrate has reason to believe that he is the person he represents himself to be, he will also certify it.

And if the proof be made by a witness or witnesses, he or they must swear to some general state of their knowledge of him, which matter must be set forth in the certificate; and the notary public, or other magistrate, before whom the acknowledgment is made, must also set forth that the witness or witnesses has or have been for upwards of personally known to him.

If a justice of the peace is employed, the clerk of the court of the corporation or county must certify that such person is a justice of the peace of the county or corporation as the case may be, and that full faith is due to his acts as such.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

May 12. 12awtm

GEORGE DOBSON,

BEGS leave to inform the Store-Keepers in Town and Country, that he has removed from Market-Street to

No. 25, South Third-street,

where he is opening a Large and Elegant Assortment of the undermentioned articles—viz.

Superfine London Cloths and Kerseymeres,
Yorkshire second Do. Do.
Elastic do. do.
Mix'd and Blue Coatings
Flannells, &c.
Manchester Printed Callicoes,
London Chintz ditto,
Blue and ditto Furnitures,
India ditto,
Long Cloths, Cossaes, Bastas, Battillas & Conjevrems,
4-4 9-8 5-4 & 6-4 Superfine India Book Muslins,
4-4 and 9-8 India Book Handkerchiefs,
4-4 and 9-8 Scotch ditto,
4-4 & 6-4 plain do. Muslins,
4-4 & 6-4 British Jaconets,
6-4 British Checks and Stripes,
4-4 India do. do. do.
4-4 ditto Chilloes, Madras Handkerchiefs, &c.
A large assortment of figur'd and plain Muslinets,
Quiltings, Dimities, and Striped Nankeens,
Fancy Waistcoatings,
Ginghams of the first Quality, subject to Drawback,
India Nankeens,
Men's White and coloured Silk stockings.

May 9 §2wcolt

For Sale,

A Valuable Grist and Saw Mill,

IN New Jersey, near the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour. The Grist Mill is sixty by forty feet, two water wheels, and calculated for four run of Stones, with screen, fans and boulting-cloths, &c. The Saw-Mill has two saws, and capable of cutting five to 6 100 thousand feet of Boards per year. A valuable piece of Cedar Swamp, within a mile and a half of the Mill, and within three quarters of a mile of a Landing The Lumber, &c. may be taken by water from the mill tail.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Several Valuable Tracts of Land,

In Pennsylvania, for all of which payment will be received in the notes of Messrs Morris and Nicholson, or in Cash.

For further information apply to the Printer.

May 17. 2aw

Samuel Richardet,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. §

JOHN PAUL JONES.

INFORMATION is hereby given, that the late John Paul Jones was a proprietor of five shares (amounting to about 5867 acres) in a tract of land purchased by the Ohio Company, in the territory of the United States of America, north-west of the river Ohio; and that his heirs, or legal representative, on application to the directors of said company, at Marietta in the territory aforesaid, will receive a deed of the said five shares, or rights of land.

The application may be made personally or by an agent, but proper documents must be produced to prove the claimant or claimants the legal heirs or representative of the said Jones

N. B. As it is not known in what country the person or persons interested reside, it will be an act of benevolence in every Printer in America and Europe, who shall insert this advertisement in his paper.

In behalf of the directors of the Ohio Company,

RUFUS PUTNAM.

Marietta, May 20, 1796. [June 4] 3aw9w

For Sale,

A Few Casks of First Quality

INDIGO.

Enquire at No. 71, South Water street.

May 2 tht tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living near Church Hill, Queen Anns County in the State of Maryland, about the first of January last, a black negro man, named Sam, about thirty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a crooked finger on one hand, and one leg and foot smaller than the other, somewhat round-shouldered, his cloathing unknown. Any person who will secure or bring said fellow home, so that I may get him again shall have the above reward with reasonable charges.

WILLIAM JACOBS.

June 4. *1aw2m.

Mr. FRANCIS,

(Of the New Theatre)

TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his scholars and to the public. Mr. Francis intends, on his return from Maryland, to open a public academy for dancing, upon a plan entirely new. He flatters himself that his attention to his pupils hitherto renders any promises of conducting his future schemes on the most liberal and strictest terms, of propriety, totally unnecessary.

N. B. Private tuition as usual.

Plans of the city of Philadelphia,

Including the NORTHERN LIBERTIES and district of SOUTHWARK;

Published, and sold by

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

No. 68, High street,

(Price one dollar.)

THIS plan is 36 inches square, and has been engraved by one of the first artists in the city, from a late and accurate survey. Purchasers are entitled to a pamphlet with each plan, giving "some account of the city, its population, trade, government, &c.

July 19 tu & f tf

PROPOSALS
FOR CARRYING THE

MAILS of the United States,

On the following routes, will be received by the Postmaster at Savannah, until the first day of September next.

1. From Savannah by Sunbury to Newport Bridge, *once a week.*

Receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday by 9 A M, arrive at Sunbury by 6 P M, and at Newport Bridge on Sunday by 10 A M. *Returning.* Leave Newport Bridge on Sunday by 3 P M, and arrive at Sunbury in the evening, and at Savannah on Monday by 6 P M.

2. From Newport Bridge by Darien and Brunfwick to St. Mary's, *once in two weeks.*

Receive the Mail at Newport Bridge every other Sunday noon, and arrive at St. Mary's the next Wednesday by 5 P M. *Returning.* Leave St. Mary's the next day, Thursday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newport Bridge the next Sunday by 10 A M.

Note 1. *If either of the routes are altered by law, during the continuance of the Contracts, the Contractor is to observe such alterations in carrying the mail, and his pay is to be encreased or diminished, in proportion to the distance encreased or diminished by such alteration.*

Note 2. *The Contracts are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and to continue for four years until the 30th September, 1800, inclusive.*

Note 3. *The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the Contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.*

Note 4. *Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.*

Note 5. *For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar And if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail shall lose a trip, the contractor shall forfeit ten dollars —to be deducted from his pay.*

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 28. 1796. 1aw6w

Urbanna Mill Seats,

SITUATE in Cecil county, Maryland, on the banks of the river Susquehanna, about one mile above tide water, and commanding the water of that important river, the channel conducting the trade of which comes so near the Mill Seats as to make it convenient to speak the boats; and Mills may be so situated as to receive them along their walls, and by water lifts take in their cargoes.

There is a power sufficient for many and any kind of useful Water Works, and so much may be justly said in commendation of this Scite as would be inconvenient to insert in a newspaper publication.

Those who may desire to be concerned, will probably find themselves well pleased on viewing the situation.

Leases for any term of years may be obtained on application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

April 19. 1aw3m

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No 64 South Second street,

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery No. II, are now ready for sale, a Check Book kept for the examination of Tickets, and Prizes paid, without deduction.

The Subscriber solicits the application of the Public or any of his friends who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, or Notes, Houses, Lands, Lotts or Merchandize of any kind, or to obtain Money on deposit of property.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN,

Late Agent for the Canal Lottery Company.

☞ Shares and Tickets in the late Newport Long Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery examined; a complete list of all the prizes having been received at this office.

June 6. w&s

FOR SALE.

A FOUNT of BREVIER, half worn; about four hundred weight. Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119 Chesnut-street. §

JOSEPH COOKE,

GOLDSMITH & JEWELLER,

The corner of Market and Third-streets, Philadelphia;

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received, per the last arrivals, a complete and general assortment of almost

Every Article in his Line;

Immediately from the manufactures of London, Birmingham, and Sheffield, all of which are of the newest fashion, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms, and the Notes of Mr. Robert Morris, and Mr. John Nicholson received in payment at their current value

N. B. The upper part of the House in which he now lives to be let, furnished or unfurnished. 1aw

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